

advice have been received from either Russia, Austria, or Prussia, and what they may or may not do, is a matter of very little speculation. Whatever importance the Dominican imbroglio may hereafter have, it is not now regarded of any significance whatever.

**A DEMONSTRATION.**  
The Michigan regiment, Ellsworth's Zouaves, and two New-York and two New-Jersey regiments, were ordered at a late hour last night to have their guns loaded, and hold themselves ready to march at a moment's notice, with one day's cooked rations, and without camp equipage or heavy baggage. Sherman's and Ringgold's batteries accompany them, and the whole force numbers 3,000 or 4,000 men. The order is now to march to-night. The general belief is, that this movement is toward Alexandria. Others think it is to occupy Arlington Heights. The latter supposition is out of the question, and the former is doubtful. It is as likely to be Fort Monroe, where important operations are probable before long against the Sewall's Point batteries, as indicated in last night's telegraph.

**THE NEW LOAN.**  
Offers for the Treasury loan begin to come in. It is regarded as highly important that alternative offers for bonds at current rates, or Treasury notes at par, or separate offers for Treasury notes at par, shall exceed the \$900,000 proposed for the bulk of the offer will probably be from New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Providence.

**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.**  
An old friend of Mr. Curtis and Gen. Lee visited Arlington Heights this morning. He found the position up to the house, on foot and mounted, and preparations making as if for an encampment. The ground was marked out, and pegs a foot high were in the ground at proper intervals.

**THE STOPPAGE OF PROVISIONS FOR THE SOUTH.**  
The report from the West that provisions destined for the South, but marked for Kentucky, have been stopped on the line by order of Government is correct. The Administration intends, rather in deference to the almost unanimous sentiment of the West, than from a conviction of the wisdom of such a policy, to stop shipments, whether direct or indirect. The practical difficulty is to determine whether goods are in good faith intended for Kentucky consumption, or not. The determination of this question must be left to the discretion of the official.

**AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.**  
The Boston company of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment received a present from Boston to-day of a full suit of uniform, together with a pair of socks and an India-rubber blanket, to each man. New hats are coming to all the regiments from that State, which has already supplied ample under-clothing. In this Boston company every known trade is represented. The Colonel of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment has told the officers to restrain their impatience, as they would not remain here ten days longer.

**THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH.**  
It is affirmed that 400 of the 7th Regiment will remain, enlisting as officers or privates in other organizations.

**RECRUITING REBELS IN MARYLAND.**  
A gentleman just from the lower part of Prince George's County, Md., says recruits for the Confederate Army are being carried across the Potomac to Alexandria every hour in the day, on the ferry boat, and there enlisted. There is also excellent reason for supposing that contraband goods are being sent over to the rebels by the same conveyance, brought from Baltimore in wagons. A captain of a military company in Prince George's County openly boasted the other day that Government should never take arms away from his company, whatever might be due in Baltimore. He would destroy or ship them first.

**CHAPLAIN FOR THE CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.**  
The Rev. S. Herbert Lacey, who came to this city as a private in Company A, 2d Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, was to-day appointed by the War Department Chaplain for that Regiment, Connecticut having made no provision in this respect.

**SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.**  
People in the city have less to fear from the presence of large numbers of troops here during the "dog days" than from the filthy condition of the back streets, alleys, and sewers. The stench which salutes the olfactory of persons so unfortunate as to have business in the suburban localities is sickening.

**TENNESSEE.**  
A gentleman who arrived here from Tennessee to-day says the outward feeling there is intense against the Government, but there is a deep undercurrent in favor of maintaining the Union. Senator Johnson was prohibited from speaking in many places, and he traveled with him on the cars and saw Secessionists enter in search of him, but contenting themselves with growling at him.

A gentleman who arrived here last night from Memphis and Cairo, says that supplies have been entirely cut off in Western Tennessee, and great fear of starvation prevails among families, as nearly all their provisions came down from the North-West, and steamers and railroads are no longer permitted to go down. Provisions are daily growing more scarce, and have already reached very high prices. He says there are two batteries on the Mississippi, between Memphis and Cairo, one six miles from Memphis, and the other about sixty, mounting, together, twenty-five guns. At each battery there are about 800 troops, armed with guns taken from Baton Rouge, La.

At Memphis, there are quite a number of troops, but far short of the amount represented by the Tennessee papers, and many of those are made up of Union and Northern men, who have been forced into service. One half of the troops positively refuse to leave the city, and the Governor had issued a proclamation ordering all companies to disband who will not enter the service of the South unconditionally. Their arms were obtained from Baton Rouge, and are of the old style, 1822, altered to percussion locks. They number about 3,000. Ammunition was very scarce, and no unnecessary firing was allowed, in order that the small stock may be husbanded. Among the troops were two companies made up principally from convicts in the chain gang. The friend of the Hon. Mr. Etheridge, who was recently killed in Tennessee, was shot by a notorious Memphis gambler, who was the leader of the gang concerned in the affray. The people of Memphis freely admit that eastern Tennessee will go for Union, and that middle Tennessee is closely divided. The last Secession flag above Memphis is at Owensboro, Ky., on the Ohio River.

**THE SECESSION FLAG AT ALEXANDRIA.**  
Last Tuesday evening a gentleman from Boston went with a party to Alexandria for the purpose of

abducting the secession flag which has for some time been displayed from the hotel there. He, with some difficulty, got possession of the flag, which was thirty feet long, wound it about his body, and worked his way through all the lines of sentries, except a picket-guard in the suburbs. Two of the sentries attacked Mr. F., who knocked down one and compelled the second to run, both dropping their guns. The third seized him from behind, and made him a prisoner. By a series of stratagems he afterward escaped without injury, and after remaining all yesterday in Alexandria, this morning returned to Washington, bringing with him the flag and a button torn from a soldier's coat in the Tuesday night scuffle. He found that a number of spies are employed every day in collecting information in Washington and telegraphing it South through Alexandria.

**THE VOTE FOR SECESSION IN VIRGINIA.**  
The voting to-day passed off quietly, and was all on the side of Secession.

**APPOINTMENTS.**  
Joseph Cozay has been appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, vice Vauvourgh. S. S. Bean of New-Hampshire has been appointed to a first-class \$1,200 Clerkship, and Fisher A. Foster to a second-class \$1,400 Clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's Office.

**THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.**  
One indication of the ignorance of England respecting the present state of our affairs, is shown in the fact that dispatches to Lord Lyons by the last steamer, were brought by a courier extraordinary. Lord Lyons's dispatches by the previous steamer were not received, in consequence of the stoppage of the mails. The British Ministry apparently thought there was danger that Washington might have been taken, or a hostile force thrown between it and New-York, by this time. From such a state of belief, Lord John Russell's parliamentary remarks probably grew.

**ARRIVAL OF DR. MILLER.**  
Dr. Miller, a leading physician of Washington, a Virginian by birth, returned from Richmond yesterday, and was arrested to-day. He had brought a package of letters, some of which he gave a soldier to deliver. A police agent, suspecting their tenor, opened them, and they were found to be to Secessionists on Secession matters. It being shown that Dr. Miller was free from complicity, he was released. He has since left for Chicago to attend Senator Douglas.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
An intelligent gentleman just returned from a journey to Wilmington, North Carolina, says soldiers are pouring in all along the road. They are raw, young, weak-bodied, poorly disciplined, insufficiently armed, and greatly inferior to ours here. He thinks there is a general disbelief of immediate hostilities. He believes provisions are plenty.

**RETURN OF GOV. SPRAGUE.**  
A letter from Gov. Sprague was read to the Rhode Island Regiment at dress-parade to-day, in which he bids them farewell until the pressure of public duties at home is so far relieved as to enable him again to share the labors and privileges of the campaign.

**THE REGULAR ARMY.**  
The pressure for commissions in the regular army is very great, particularly from New-York City. Young men about town seek them. Wealthy fathers have been pressing the Secretary of War for weeks on behalf of sons. Young America looks to glory in the South as Young England did in the Crimea.

**FORTRESS MONROE.**  
The War Department has dispatched from Fortress Monroe the Adelaide, which has arrived at Baltimore. Gen. Butler arrived at Baltimore at 2 o'clock yesterday. The Minnesota was to attack Sewall's Point batteries from sea, with a cooperating land force disembarked from tugs. A number of vessels were detained at Fortress Monroe as prizes.

The Virginians have removed Cape Henry light and built forts on the beach about half a mile distant to deceive captains, in consequence of which the Albion, with 800 tons iron, from England to Baltimore, ran ashore.

**ALEXANDRIA TO BE OCCUPIED.**  
Alexandria will be occupied by the Federal troops early to-morrow morning.

**A DEFAULTER.**  
The defalcation discovered in the accounts of the former disbursing agent of the State Department, mentioned in the papers a few days ago, we learn amounts to nearly \$20,000. The name of the officer is Edward Stubbs. He was appointed under Gen. Jackson's Administration, and has held the office ever since, except for the period during the Secretaryship of John M. Clayton, until the incoming of the present Administration. We understand that he claims the authority of Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General for the retention of the public funds, for the recovery of which a suit has now been commenced.

**ADDITIONAL COMPANIES FOR THE TWELFTH.**  
Additional companies of the New-York 12th Regiment have just arrived. They are escorted from the depot by the two companies now here and the regimental band and drum corps. They are loudly cheered all the way up the Avenue.

**WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23, 1861.**  
A passenger from Annapolis states that the Winans steam-gun was brought there last night, and will probably be sent to New-York.

Many of the reports relative to the movements of troops are not confirmed by those having the direction of military affairs.

Mr. Hartsb, the New-Granadian Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic, under the recent Convention, has arrived here.

A letter from Virginia states that there are between fifty and sixty thousand men under arms in that State, chiefly posted at Richmond, Norfolk, and Harper's Ferry, or within hail.

It is also stated that private advices confirm the report of large arrivals of arms at the South from abroad. There were shipped from Europe early in April, consisting of over 200,000 muskets and rifles, and ample supplies of powder, percussion caps, and machinery for making the latter.

A private company has been formed at Alexandria to convey letters North, as after next week all letters destined North will lie over in that city. Mail intercourse with points north of Virginia will cease the 1st of June.

The Post-Office Department has as yet taken no action in view of the contemplated Southern mail arrangements.

Appearances indicate that the separate offers for Bonds and Treasury Notes and alternate offers for the former at current rates, and for the latter at par, will exceed the \$9,000,000 called for. The desirableness and importance of this result creates some solicitude that it may not all be realized.

Much speculation is indulged as to the movements of

troops for actual service; but those who, it is presumed, are best acquainted with such matters say that no invasion into the heart of any State is now contemplated, and that the operations will be principally confined to the recapture of the public property which has been seized on the sea-board, and in the maintenance of the defensive works still in possession of the United States. Much deference is paid to the views of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and it is known he is not reticent to make any forward movement unless with preponderating chances of success. There may, however, be modifications of his present policy, dependent on circumstances.

Joseph Cusey of Pennsylvania has been appointed a Judge of Court Claims to supply the vacancy occasioned by the "secession" of Judge Scarborough of Virginia.

The President has also appointed the following Surgeons in the Navy: Jacob S. Dungan, Charles F. Fike, Samuel F. Comes, Edward Shippen, William Lowber, Phineas J. Harwitz, Wm. D. Harrison, Chas. Martin, Francis M. Gamell, James Shuddard, S. Allen Engles, and Benjamin Freedland.

Samuel Raymond has been appointed Postmaster at Andover, Mass., and Darwin Wells at Paterson, N. J.

Col. Thompson, formerly Engineer-in-Chief of the New-York State Militia, who has been for two months noting military movements, proposes to raise and equip a battery of mountain howitzers at private expense, if necessary, and attach it to some first-class accepted regiment.

This afternoon a beautiful and rich National Flag, the gift of patriotic ladies of New-York to the 7th Regiment, was formally presented to that corps through Gen. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, who delivered an address in entire harmony with the interesting proceedings. Col. Lefferts, in receiving the flag, eloquently responded. A large concourse of persons was in attendance, among whom was the President of the United States. The raising of the flag was of course greeted with deafening hurrahs, accompanied by the music of the regimental band to the tune of the Star Spangled Banner.

The *Charleston Courier* of Tuesday says that Lieut. Pebot, of the Confederate steamer *Lady Davis*, on Sunday morning, about ten miles from Fort Royal, boarded the ship A. B. Thompson, from Savannah for New-York. This vessel just arrived Saturday in ballast from Antwerp, and cleared immediately for New-York.

On examining her papers, the commander of the *Lady Davis* found her clearance not properly signed, and only vouchered for by the Deputy Clerk of the Savannah Custom-House. The ship was taken into Port Royal, and is detained to await orders from the proper authorities.

Many merchants of Charleston were preparing to visit European courts for personal selections of supplies and opening correspondence and direct trade.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated last week, to a respectable house in Charleston, says: "The *Confederate Eagle* has captured the privateer *Catfish*, and conveyed into that port. The *Eagle* is said to be a Medford-built vessel, and is valued at about \$20,000."

A dispatch in *The Petersburg Express*, dated Norfolk, Tuesday, says:

"The Yankee steamers opened fire again on our batteries at Sewall's Point, this morning. Their fire was returned with all the energy which patriots, defending their own soil, could bring to bear. The steamers finally retired for a rest. No damage was done. This afternoon Mr. Lincoln's steamer returned, and opened fire on Sewall's Point. There was heavy cannonading for some time, when the Yankees, becoming satisfied, retired with their steamer to the mouth of the James River. No damage was done on our side, but the result to the Yankee craft is unknown."

**THE TROOPS IN MARYLAND—FORTRESS MONROE.**  
BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The train from Philadelphia arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning with 500 recruits for Washington; also one company of the 12th Regiment of New-York, 90 men. The latter marched through the city to the Washington depot. The recruits remained and the cars passed through.

General Patterson, with his officers and staff, reached Fort McHenry yesterday in the steamer *Whiffen*.

Col. Morehead's regiment goes to Patterson Park, in the eastern suburbs of the city, to-morrow. This is a splendid location, very high and healthy.

Col. Lyle's regiment will go inside Fort McHenry to-morrow.

Col. Lewis's regiment will remain encamped on Federal Hill. The change has greatly improved the condition of the sick. Only some half dozen are in the hospital now, and they are doing well.

A number who were sick at the former camp because of the influence of the high and dry position they now occupy.

The steamer *Adelaide* from Old Point, reports that Major-General Butler and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were received with the customary military honors.

There was a grand review of the troops in the evening, the parade-line, 4,000 men, stretching across the parade-ground of the fortress. The spectacle was magnificent, and there was great enthusiasm among the men.

It was understood at Fortress Monroe that the Minnesota was to make an attack at Sewall's Point battery to-day from the sea, while an efficient land force would be sent in small tugs from the fortress to collect a landing and capture the battery at all hazards.

A large number of vessels, prizes, &c., are detained at Old Point, so many that the Captain of the *Adelaide* says that there is great difficulty now in effecting a landing. The rough weather and constant use has nearly demolished the old landing.

The British ship *Albion*, bound to Baltimore with 800 tons of railroad iron, has gone ashore near Cape Henry, and will be a total loss, with the exception of about 40 tons of iron. The Virginians having removed the Cape Henry Light, and built a fire on the beach, some half mile away, deceived the Captain, causing the disaster.

Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and 300 troops, have arrived at Fort McHenry. The General visited the encampment at Federal Hill this afternoon.

The camp at Locust Point is to be abandoned to-morrow morning, the location being unhealthy. Col. Lyle's regiment will encamp outside the walls of Fort McHenry, and Col. Morehead's will remove to Patterson Park, near the city.

Two persons are now under examination here, charged with treason in enlisting and sending off troops from Baltimore to join the Confederate army. Two thousand such troops have left Baltimore up to this time, but it is not certain that the prisoners had any hand in their enlistment.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived here to-day from Fort Monroe. Gen. Butler and staff arrived at the fort yesterday afternoon, per steamer *Catfish*. He entered the fort under a salute, and is quartered therein. There are eleven ships, brig and schooner, prize vessels, lying at Old Point Comfort, with a small prize crew on board of each.

Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham were arranging last evening a plan of operations for an immediate attack on Sewall's Point. It is agreed that it will be made simultaneously by land and sea. The steamer *Minnesota* is to attack the battery, while the land force, carried across the river in propellers, will storm the other side. It is probable that the engagement took place to-day, and if so, by this time the works are in our possession, as the attack was or will be made with an overwhelming force.

Col. Dillingham, Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Butler, came up in the *Adelaide* with dispatches for Gen. Cadwallader, which he delivered this afternoon.

The steamer *John H. Warner* has left Fortress Monroe for Philadelphia, with two hundred and fifty women and children from Norfolk.

The troops at Fortress Monroe are in good health. No Indians have been seen at Norfolk, and *The Register* pronounces the statement that there are three

hundred Indians from North Carolina in arms at Norfolk, to be false.

A gentleman who came from Harper's Ferry to-day says that he saw Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commander of the Union expedition at Harper's Ferry, this morning, and that he had come there to take command of the Confederate forces.

The *Richmond Examiner* of Saturday says that Gen. Johnston has been ordered to that post, and that he ought to be there to-day; also that Gen. Beauregard has been ordered to Norfolk and will speedily be there, also that Jefferson Davis will be at Richmond on Monday next.

Passengers from Parliamberg confirm accounts of the presence of Virginia troops at Griffin, and reinforcements at Williamsport.

Four more cannon were put in position at Point of Rocks last night, the men working by moonlight. Two artillery companies arrived last night from Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.

Richmond papers of yesterday report the movements of large bodies of troops northward, and say that 10,000 troops from North-Carolina and Tennessee were at Weldon on Tuesday, on their way to Norfolk.

The Maryland Union State Convention met here to-day. All the counties were represented except Charles, Dorchester, Montgomery, Prince George, St. Marys, Somerset, Worcester, and Washington. The national flag was displayed and cheered, the members rising with enthusiasm.

Four thousand troops passed through Baltimore to-day, en route for Washington. Among them two Ohio regiments from Philadelphia.

**CONDITION OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.**  
THE VIRGINIANS AT WILLIAMSPORT.  
HARRISBURG, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

But one additional case of malarious fever has occurred at Chambersburg since yesterday. This resulted fatally.

There are bitter complaints from Lancaster about the Commissariat troops.

Three regiments of troops from York are expected to march to Baltimore via Frederick in a few days.

Campbell's Flying Artillery returns to Chambersburg immediately, and a reconnoitering party will be sent into the lines of the Virginians.

So far as ascertained, the 10th Regiment of Virginians from Williamsport have not yet attempted to cross to the Maryland side. They were reinforced last night by a company of cavalry from Martinsburg.

Six pieces of artillery will positively arrive to-night.

**IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.**  
CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

On Wednesday night, a party of Virginians attempted to capture a ferry boat on the Potomac, near Clear Spring, Md. Notice was given the Union men of Clear Spring, three miles distant, who turned out to guard the boat. During the night the Virginians seized the boat, and were fired upon by the guard, and when midway across, had to abandon the prize and escape in a skiff. It is reliably ascertained that two Virginians were shot. The ferry boat returned to the Maryland shore.

No reinforcements have reached Williamsport. All is quiet here.

**THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.**  
WHEELING, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The city to-day cast 2,355 votes against the Ordinance of Secession, and 89 for ratification. Nothing satisfactory can be heard to-night from the Western counties.

**BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23, 1861.**  
We have a few returns from Virginia. Grafion County gives 223 against 1 for Secession. Taylor County will give about 700 majority against Secession; Harrison County about 1,000; and Wood County about 1,000. Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., gives 700 majority against Secession.

**MARYLAND UNION STATE CONVENTION.**  
BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The Union State Convention was in session here to-day. It was largely attended, and most of the counties were represented. There was great enthusiasm.

A series of resolutions was adopted in favor of unconditional Union, and denouncing Secession in the strongest terms, pledging the State to sustain the Government in the exercise of all constitutional powers, for vigorous, active, and successful means of crushing rebellion. There were only two dissenting votes to the resolutions.

**CONTRABAND GOODS—THE CASE OF CAPE McDONALD.**  
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* was seized yesterday at Hurlow's Landing, 30 miles below this city, and brought to the arsenal, by order of Gen. Lyon. This is the steamer that brought the arms from Baton Rouge, which were captured by Gen. Lyon at Camp Jackson. Measures will be taken to effect the legal confiscation of the boat. About 5,000 lbs. of lead, en route for the South, were also seized yesterday, at Ironton, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, by order of Gen. Lyon. Some resistance was offered by a party of citizens, and several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was hurt. John Dean and his fellow-prisoners were released from the arsenal, on parole, yesterday.

The habeas corpus case of Capt. McDonald was resumed to-day before Judge Treat, United States District Court. The case was ably argued by District-Attorney Jones for the respondent, and Wright, Davis, and Whittier for the petitioner. The ground that the United States Attorney took was, that the petition set forth that the petitioner had been arrested by military authority, without legal process.

He cited precedents that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the military authority in time of war or of rebellion had the power, and might arrest persons in array against the Federal Government for treason, or alleged treason. Messrs. Wright and Davis replied in support of their proposition that the United States District Court had power to execute this writ; that it was the greatest protection of freedom in case of legal arrests, and under circumstances could it be denied to a prisoner. Many authorities were quoted on which the Judge took notes, and stated that he would carefully consider the matter, and give his decision probably to-morrow. Great interest is felt in the result.

**KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.**  
FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

In the Senate, Mr. Pratt offered a resolution, which lies over one day, that in order to advise the next Legislature of the popular will, Secession or no Secession be voted upon by the Kentuckians the first Monday in August.

The Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

The House concurred in the Senate bill for reorganizing the militia, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for arming Kentucky.

**LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 23, 1861.**  
The editors of our daily newspapers have been summoned to Frankfort to testify in regard to arms brought into Kentucky, to matters pertaining to Knights of the Golden Circle, and to the alleged correspondence of Gov. Magoffin with the Confederate authorities.

**FROM NEBRASKA.**  
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

Gov. Black of Nebraska, who has been in this city for a day or two, left this evening for Pittsburg, where he will probably take some active part in the present military movements. He reports that considerable apprehension exists in Nebraska Territory of Indian hostilities during the coming Summer. The Sioux and Cheyennes have joined forces for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnee, which will involve the whites, as the latter tribe are mostly within the settlement.

In view of this fact, and also to offer protection to the frontier forts, the Indian agencies, and to overland emigration, which promises to be unusually large this year, Gov. Black strongly urges that a regiment of volun-

teers be raised and mustered into the United States service, and be stationed in different parts of the Territory. He has already called the attention of the War Department to the necessity of such a movement, and consulted Gen. Sherman in relation thereto, who, it is understood, approves the plan.

**THE 8th TROOPS TO TROOPS.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

Recent exposures made by the independent portion of the Press of this city, regarding the evident speculations in the Army-supplies of this city by contractors and those in power, have led to an investigation by the United States Grand Jury. Ten blankets were taken before them to-day, one a flimsy article, weighing one pound six ounces, the same has been generally been supplied to the Pennsylvania troops at the cost of \$3.60.

The other was a Massachusetts troop blanket, thick, warm, and closely woven, weighing seven pounds. So shameful has been the treatment of many of the three month volunteers, that most of them will certainly return home as soon as their terms expire unless the State authorities show a better disposition to protect them from speculators, and fears are entertained of their demoralization.

The state of affairs is most deplorable, especially from the fact that Pennsylvania has been most liberal in war appropriations. It appears from bills presented that canteen pants are supplied the volunteers, many of which wear out in two days or a week. They cost the State \$5, and blouse made of shoddy, with pants \$10. As the subject has now been agitated, and public feeling enlisted, there are prospects of a speedy reform.

The Scott Legion Regiment are prepared to leave the city in the morning, but will probably not proceed farther than Suffolk Park, which has just been vacated by the Ohio troops, to encamp before proceeding South.

**FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.**  
BOSTON, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

A letter from a Boston ship-master, dated Havre, says the ship *Matilda*, of Charleston, Capt. Connor, which arrived there April 29, from Charleston, had the Palmetto flag flying, but was not allowed to enter the dock until the stars and stripes took its place.

**DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A SECESSION NAVY OFFICER.**  
BOSTON, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The *Mississippi* which sailed this forenoon has returned, and anchored off the Navy-Yard. She had proceeded but a few miles down the harbor, when it was discovered that in repairing the engines about two inches of the delivery pipe, through which the water from the condenser was forced out of the side of the ship, had been cut out and its place occupied by gum and canvas substituted, when it should have been a slip joint of iron or other metal. The defective part gave way, pouring a flood of water into the ship, when the engines were immediately stopped and the anchor thrown out. Temporary repairs were made so that she was enabled to return, but lost a 6,000 pound anchor by the parting of a cable.

Michael Quinn of Virginia, late Chief Engineer in the Navy, superintended the repairs of the *Mississippi*. It is stated that he recently resigned, returned to Virginia, and his name was stricken from the Navy roll. It will take a week to repair the machinery.

**DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.**  
LANCASTER, Pa., May 23, 1861.

The 14th and 15th Regiments of the Pennsylvania troops, encamped near here, are almost in a state of insubordination, consequent upon the shocking condition of the Commissary Department. The authorities have demanded a reform. Much of the pork is rancid or putrescent, and the supply of bread insufficient. For supper last night a company of 74 men had only fourteen pounds of bread, and the pork furnished them being unfit to eat, was thrown away.

**MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.**  
BOSTON, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The Legislature was prorogued this afternoon by the Governor. There were fifteen bills, and two resolutions passed during the session, all of which had reference to the present condition of the State and country.

Many of the members donated their pay to the Mississippi volunteer fund, and the session closed by the members singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

The People's Convention at Dedham to-day unanimously nominated B. F. Thomas as successor to Mr. Adams, from the 11th Congressional District.

**THE BLOCKADE.**  
BOSTON, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The steamship *Mississippi*, Com. Mervine, sailed this forenoon for the South.

The armed steamers South Carolina and Massachusetts will follow in a day or two.

**A MISSION TO KENTUCKY.**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 23, 1861.

Capt. James W. Abbott arrived here yesterday, on an undisclosed mission from the Federal Government.

**MOVEMENT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE TROOPS.**  
CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The 1st New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. Tappan, leaves for Washington on Saturday morning, via Worcester.

**MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.**  
EASTON, Pa., Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The Governor has located his camp at the Farmers